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PUBLIC PAPERS.

e following Extract of a Dispatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Chargé-d'Affaires Bacher, has been communicated to the Diet of Ratisbon:

" *Paris, Feb.* 14, 1802.

" Citizen, I think it incumbent upon me inform you officially, of the results of an traordinary Consulta of the principal izens of the Cisalpine Republic, held at ons.

" The treaty of Luneville had consecrat- the existence of that republic; but it s there spoke of rather as about to exist, n as actually established.

" The Cisalpine Republic, successively cupied by French and Imperial troops, d not the power of governing herself. was the duty of the French government, er having ensured the freedom of that ntry by arms; after having caused her lependence to be acknowledged by all powers of the Continent, to call upon to fulfil the first duties necessary to the oyment of these advantages.

" The public voice of Italy, and the mal request of the provisory authorities, d on various occasions expressed the ge- al confidence which that nation placed him, and their wish to receive from n both a definitive constitution, and the t choice of her magistrates. The First nsul was anxious that this general wish that nation should be accomplished eeably to the principles of her indepen- ce. He convoked the principal citizens; collected their opinions and suffrages. s by these opinions, and these suffrages t her constitution and magistrates have n chosen.

" The government of the republic feels t the tranquillity of Europe depends up- the tranquillity of each state which ms a part of it.—After having made the atest efforts to terminate a war which so long a time desolated Europe, it hopes t the influence of cool wisdom in all se nations within the sphere of its alli- e, will destroy all uncertainty and agita- n. The wisest citizens of the Italian Re- blic, reflecting on the diversity of ele- nts of which they were composed, be- came convinced, that to prevent the injurious effects which might arise from the rivalship, the pretensions, and the enmities of their fellow-citizens, it was necessary to call in the aid of the ascendency of a foreigner, who should be superior to those passions, and who would not by his conduct give rise to disorders which might not only disturb the tranquillity of the Italian Republic, but trouble the repose of Europe.

" It was from a deep impression of these circumstances, that they felt themselves bound to represent to the First Consul, that their country ought, in the first moments of its political existence, to be secured in its independence, guarded against the dangers with which it might be threatened, and wisely directed in the choice of means for its future preservation.

" Such, citizen, are the result of the convocation of the Italian Consulta at Lyons. I beg you will communicate to the government where you reside, the notification which I have the honour of making to you. I have no doubt but that it will see in this event, a new proof of the desire which animates the government of the republic, to consolidate by every means in its power, the general tranquillity of Europe, and to guarantee permanently the relations which unite the different states.

(Signed) " *C. M. Talleyrand.*"

Treaty of Peace between the Republic of France, and his Majesty the King of Spain.

[Preamble in the usual form.]

Art. I. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding between the French Republic and the kingdom of Spain.

II. In consequence, all the hostilities between the two contracting powers shall cease from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; and none of them shall, from that period, furnish against the other, in any quality or under any title, any aid or contingent, either in men, horses, provisions, money, warlike stores, ships, or other articles.

III. Neither of the contracting powers shall grant a passage through their territories to any troops at war with the other.

IV. The French Republic restores to the King of Spain all the conquests which she has made from him in the course of the present war; the conquered places and territories shall be evacuated by the French troops within a fortnight after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

V. The fortified places, of which mention is made in the preceding article, shall be restored to Spain, with the cannon, warlike stores, and other articles belonging to those places, which shall have been in them at the moment of the signing of this treaty.

VI. All sort of military contributions, requisitions, and payments, shall entirely cease from the date of a fortnight after the signing of the present pacification; all the arrears due at that period, even bills and promissory notes, given for these objects, shall be of no effect: what shall have been taken or received after the above-named period, shall be gratuitously restored, or paid for to the amount of its value.

VII. There shall be immediately named by both sides, commissioners, for the purpose of adjusting a treaty of limits between the two powers: they shall, as much as possible, take as the basis of this treaty with respect to the territories which were disputed before the present war, the tops of the mountains which are the sources of the rivers of France and Spain.

VIII. Neither of the contracting powers can, at the expiration of a month after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, maintain on their respective frontiers more than the number of troops they had usually been accustomed to have stationed there previous to the present war.

IX. In exchange for the places restored by the fourth article, the King of Spain, for himself and his successors, gives up and abandons to the French Republic all right of property in the Spanish part of St. Domingo, one of the Antilles, a month after the ratification of the present treaty shall be known in that island, the Spanish troops shall be in readiness to evacuate the places, posts, and establishments which they at present occupy, in order to give them up to the troops of the French Republic, as soon as they shall arrive to take possession of them: the places, ports, and establishments, of which mention is made above, shall be delivered up to the French Republic with the cannon, warlike stores, and articles necessary for their defence, which shall be in them at the moment when the present treaty shall be known at St. Domingo: the inhabitants of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, who from inducements of interest or other motives shall prefer removing with their property into the dominions of his Catholic Majesty, shall be able to do so within the space of a year from the date of the treaty; the respective generals and commanders of the two nations shall concert the measures necessary to be taken for execution of the present article.

X. There shall be respectively granted to the individuals of the two nations, restitution of the effects, revenues, and property of all sorts, detained, seized, or confiscated on account of the war, which has subsisted between the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty; and likewise the most speedy justice with respect to the particular claims which these individuals may have on the states of the two contracting powers.

XI. In the mean time, till there shall be a new treaty of commerce between the contracting parties, all correspondencies and commercial relations shall be re-established between France and Spain, on the footing on which they stood before the present war.

All French merchants shall be allowed to pass into Spain, there to resume their commercial establishments. They shall make new ones according to their convenience, submitting, in common with all other individuals, to the laws and usages of the country.

The Spanish merchants shall enjoy the same privileges, subject to the same conditions, in France.

XII. All the prisoners respectively made since the commencement of the war, without regard to the difference of number and rank, comprehending the seamen and marines captured on board French or Spanish vessels, or those of other nations, as well as in general all those imprisoned on either side on account of the war, shall be delivered up within the space of two months at least, after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, without any appeal on either part, discharging, however, the private debts which the prisoners may have contracted during their captivity. The same mode shall be adopted with respect to the sick and wounded, immediately after their recovery or cure.

Commissioners on either side shall be immediately appointed to proceed to the execution of the present article.

XIII. The Portuguese prisoners making a part of the troops of Portugal, who have served with the armies, and on board the

ips of his Catholic Majesty, shall be in
e manner comprehended in the above-
entioned exchange. It shall be the same
ith respect to the French troops taken by
e Portuguese troops in question.

XIV. The same peace, amity, and good
nderstanding, stipulated by the present
eaty between France and the King of
ain, shall take place between the King of
ain and the Republic of the United Pro-
nces, allies of the French Republic.

XV. The French Republic wishing to
ve a testimony of amity to his Catholic
ajesty, accepts his mediation in favour of
e kingdom of Portugal, the King of
aples, the King of Sardinia, the Infanta
uke of Parma, and the other States of
aly, for the re-establishment of peace be-
ween the French Republic and each of
ese Princes and States.

XVI. The French Republic, sensible of
e interest which his Catholic Majesty
kes in the general pacification of Europe,
nsents likewise to accept of his good
fices in favour of other belligerent powers,
ho shall apply to him, in order to enter
to negotiation with the French govern-
ent.

XVII. The present treaty shall not have
fect till after having been ratified by the
ntracting parties; and the ratification
all be exchanged within the space of a
onth or sooner, from the date of this day.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, and of his Majesty the King of Spain, in virtue of our full powers, have signed this present treaty of peace and amity, and have put to it our respective seals.*

Done at Basle the 4th of the month of Thermidor, the third year of the French Republic (22d July, 1795).

(Signed) *François Barthelemi, Domingo d'Yriarte.*

Offensive and Defensive Treaty of Alliance between the French Republic and Spain.

[Preamble in the usual form.]

Art. I. There shall exist for ever an offensive and defensive alliance between the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain.

II. The two contracting powers shall be mutual guarantees, without any reserve or exception, in the most authentic and absolute way, of all the states, territories, islands, and the places which they possess, and shall respectively possess. And if one of the two powers shall be in the sequel, under whatever pretext it may be, menaced or attacked, the other promises, engages, and binds itself to help it with its good offices, and to succour it on its requisition, as shall be stipulated in the following articles:

III. Within the space of three months, reckoning from the moment of the requisition, the power called on shall hold in readiness, and place in the disposal of the power calling, 15 ships of the line, three of which shall be three-deckers, or of 80 guns, twelve of which 70 to 72, six frigates of a proportionate force, and four sloops or light vessels, all equipped, armed, and victualled for six months, and stored for a year,

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* The above treaty was ratified by the National
nvention on the 1st of August, and by the King
Spain on the 4th of the same month in the follow-
g terms:

tification, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, of the treaty of peace between France and Spain.

"Don Carlos, by the grace of God, King of
stille, Leon, Arragon, the Two Sicilies, Jerusa-
m, Navarre, Grenada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia,
ajorca, Seville, Sardinia, Cordova, Cadiz, Murcia,
en, Algarves, Algesires, Gibraltar, the Canary
ands, the East and West-Indies, and the Islands
d Continents of the Ocean; Archduke of Austria,
uke of Burgundy, Brabant, and Milan; Count of
absboorg, Flanders, Tyrol, and Barcelona; Lord
Biscay, and Molina, &c.

As by virtue of the full powers we have conferred
Don Domingo d'Yriarte, knight of the royal or-
of distinguished Spaniards of Charles III. and
r minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary
the King and Republic of Poland, to treat of the
nditions of peace with the French Republic, and
of those alike given by the French Republic to her ambassador in Switzerland, Don Francisco Barthelemi, these plenipotentiaries have determined on, concluded, and signed on the 22d of July, of the present year, the definitive treaty of peace, which consists of a preamble and seventeen articles, the whole in the French language.

For these causes, having seen and examined the aforesaid seventeen articles, I have approved of and ratified all they contain, as, by virtue of these presents, I approve and ratify them with all my power, and in the best and most extensive form; promising, on the faith and word of a king, to observe and accomplish them, and to cause them to be completely observed and accomplished, as if I myself had signed them.

In faith of which, I have sent off these presents, signed with my hand, sealed with my own secret seal, and countersigned by my counsellor and first secretary of state and dispatches.

Given at Ildephonso, the 4th day of August, 1795.

(Signed) *Yo el Rey.*
(Countersigned) *Emmanuel Godoy.*

Great Secret Seal of Spain.

These naval forces shall be assembled by the power called on the particular port pointed out by the power calling.

IV. In case the requiring power may have judged it proper for the commencement of hostilities to confine to the one-half the succour which was to have been given in execution of the preceding article, it may, at any epoch of the campaign, call for the other half of the aforesaid succour, which shall be furnished in the mode and within the space fixed. This space of time to be reckoned from the new requisition.

V. The power called on shall in the same way place at the disposal of the requiring power, within the space of three months, reckoning from the moment of the requisition, eighteen thousand infantry, and six thousand cavalry; with a proportionate train of artillery to be readily employed in Europe, and for the defence of the colonies which the contracting powers possess in the Gulf of Mexico.

VI. The requiring power shall be allowed to send one or several commissioners for the purpose of assuring itself whether, conformably to the preceding articles, the power called on has put itself in a state to commence hostilities on the day fixed with the land and sea forces.

VII. These succours shall be entirely placed at the disposal of the requiring power, which may leave them in the ports and on the territory of the power called on, or employed them in expeditions it may think fit to undertake, without being obliged to give an account of the motives by which it may have been determined.

VIII. The demand of the succours stipulated in the preceding articles, made by one of the powers, shall suffice to prove the need it has of them, and shall bind the other power to dispose of them, without its being necessary to enter into any discussion relative to the question whether the war it proposes be offensive or defensive; or without any explanation being required, which may tend to elude the most speedy and exact accomplishment of what is stipulated.

IX. The troops and ships demanded shall continue at the disposal of the requiring power during the whole duration of the war, without its incurring in any case any expense. The power called on shall maintain them in all places where its ally shall cause them to act, as if it employed them directly for itself. It is simply agreed on, that during the whole of the time when the aforesaid troops or ships shall be on the territory or in the ports of the requiring power, it shall furnish from its magazines or arsenals whatever may be necessary to them, in the same way and at the same price as it supplies its own troops and ships.

X. The power called on shall immediately replace the ships it furnishes, which may be lost by accidents of war or of the sea. It shall also repair the losses the troops it supplies may suffer.

XI. If the aforesaid succours are found to be, or should become insufficient, the two contracting powers shall put on foot the greatest forces they possibly can, as well by sea as by land, against the enemy of the power attacked, which shall employ the aforesaid forces, either by combining them, or by causing them to act separately, and this conformably to a plan concerted between them.

XII. The succours stipulated by the preceding articles shall be furnished in all the wars the contracting powers may have to maintain, even in those in which the party called on may not be directly interested, and may act merely as a simple auxiliary.

XIII. In the case in which the motives of hostilities being prejudicial to both parties, they may declare war with one common assent against one or several powers, the limitations established in the preceding articles shall cease to take place, and the two contracting powers shall be bound to bring into action against the common enemy the whole of their land and sea forces, and to concert their plans so as to direct them towards the most convenient points, either separately or by uniting them. They equally bind themselves, in the cases pointed out in the present article, not to treat for peace unless with one common consent, and in such a way as that each shall obtain the satisfaction which is its due.

XIV. In the case in which one of the powers shall act merely as an auxiliary, the power which alone shall find itself attacked may treat of peace separately, but so as that no prejudice may result from thence to the auxiliary power, and that it may even turn as much as possible to its direct advantage. For this purpose advice shall be given to the auxiliary power of the mode and time agreed on for the opening and sequel of the negotiations.

XV. Without any delay there shall be concluded a treaty of commerce on the most equitable basis, and reciprocally advantageous to the two nations, which shall secure to each of them, with its ally, a marked preference for the productions of its soil or manufactures, or at least advantages equal to those which the most favoured nations enjoy in their respective states. The two

wers engage to make instantly a common se to repress and annihilate the maxims opted by any country whatever, which y be subversive to their present princis, and which may bring into danger the ety of the neutral flag, and the respect ich is due to it, as well as to raise and establish the colonial system of Spain on footing on which it has subsisted, or ght to subsist, conformably to treaties.

XVI. The character and jurisdiction of consuls shall be at the same time recogzed and regulated by a particular convenn. Those anterior to the present treaty all be provisionally executed.

XVII. To avoid every dispute between two powers, they shall be bound to ploy themselves immediately, and with- delay, in the explanation and developent of the VIIth article of the treaty of sle, concerning the frontiers, conformable the instructions, plans, and memoirs, hich shall be communicated through the edium of the plenipotentiaries who nego- te the present treaty.

XVIII. England, being the only power ainst which Spain has direct grievances, present alliance shall not be executed less against her during the present war; d Spain shall remain neuter with respect the other powers armed against the Reblic.

XIX. The ratifications of the present treaty all be exchanged within a month from the te of its being signed.

Done at Ildephonso, 2 Fructidor, (Aug. 19) the 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) *Perignon*, and the *Prince of Peace*.

The Executive Directory resolves on and gns the present offensive and defensive eaty of alliance with his Catholic Majesty e King of Spain, negotiated in the name the French Republic by Citizen Dominque Catherine Perignon, general of divion, founded on powers to that effect by a solution of the Executive Directory, dated Messidor, (Sept. 6) and charged with its structions.

Done at the National Palace of the Executive Directory, the fourth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Conformable to the original.

(Signed) *Réveilliere Lépeaux*, president.

By the Executive Directory,

Legarde, secretary general.

This treaty was ratified on the 26 Fructidor, (Sept. 12) by the Council of Elders.

AMERICAN DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

The late discussion, in Parliament, relative to the *discriminating* duties, imposed in America, has suggested to us the propriety of giving an account of those duties, somewhat more accurate than our readers in general may, probably, be in possession of. The discriminating duty is an additional duty imposed on goods imported in foreign bottoms; thus, tanned leather, imported in American bottoms, pays a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; and in foreign bottoms, it pays a duty of 16½ per cent. There are but five different rates, in these duties, which rates are as follows:

Salt	in American bottoms 12 cents. / in foreign bottoms 13⅕ c. per bushel.
Teas, china ware, and all other articles, liable to higher duties than 12½ per cent. imported direct from China or India	pay 50 per cent. more in foreign bottoms than in American bottoms.
The same sort of goods, imported from Europe	pay 25 per cent. more in foreign bottoms than in American bottoms.
All goods, imported from China or India, direct, not liable to more than 12½ per cent. duty ...	pay 12½ per cent. in foreign bottoms, and *nothing* in American bottoms.
All other goods, from what country soever..	pay 10 per. cent. more in foreign bottoms than in American bottoms.

From this statement, it will be perceived, that British manufactures, imported into America, in British ships, pay 10 per cent. more than the same sort of goods pay, when imported in American ships. This additional duty removed, says a gentleman (who *ought* to know better), "our manufactures "will arrive *cheaper* in America, where, of "course, *more of them will, from this cause, "be, in future, consumed.*" This is a mistake. The abolishing of the discriminating duties will have no effect at all on the price of the goods, when they arrive at market; because, they are *now* all carried in American bottoms, and, therefore, pay *none* of the discriminating duties; *less* they cannot pay; so that the hope of an extension of market, from the measure about to be adopted, is founded on an error arising from ignorance of the present situation of the trade. The fact is, that the question relates solely to *navigation*, and not at all to commerce. Neither country will import or export less, or more, goods, in consequence of any change in the present regulations; but this change

may, and will, have a material effect on the navigation of both countries; it will greatly tend to preserve that of America, and to prevent Great-Britain from obtaining, in her intercourse with those States, some compensation for the great loss, which, in consequence of the peace, her navigation will elsewhere sustain. The measures, now about to take place, in the two countries, though, in appearance, perfectly reciprocal, will have not the least reciprocity in their operation. The removing of the countervailing duties here will keep all the carriage of American produce (from America to England) in the hands of America; whereas the removing of the discriminating duties there will throw not the smallest portion of the carriage of English goods (from England to America) into the hands of England; because the *freight* will always be lower in America than in English ships.—Manifest, however, as is the injury, which we shall suffer from the proposed repeal of the countervailing duties, we prefer the suffering of that injury to a breach of national faith, which faith, we think, obliges us to take off the countervailing, as soon as the Americans have taken off their discriminating, duties.

[*An account of the* COUNTERVAILING DUTIES, *will be found in a subsequent page of this work.*]

CRITICAL NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

19. *Fore Thoughts on the General Pacification of Europe.*—This pamphlet was published in 1800, soon after the rejection of Buonaparté's first overtures for peace. It is not, therefore, strictly speaking, a *new* work; but, as it relates to the great subject, which, at present, occupies the attention of the public, we think it right to present it to the notice of our readers.—The author, after having shewn the danger of any peace with France, 'till she shall have openly and unequivocally disavowed her new principles of interference in the internal concerns of other states, proceeds to the extent of the territory, and the degree of power, which it would be safe to leave in the hands of France. On this head, he first gives a very accurate and masterly description of the situation, the extent, and the resources, of Belgium, and of the great weight, which the possessions of that country has hitherto insured, and must ever insure, to the possessor, in the balance of power; and, as a conclusion from these premises, he observes, that, "it is manifest, that it will be most "just and reasonable, in the negotiations "for peace, to require from France, as the "first proof of a fixed and reflective pur-"pose of giving effect to peace, *the relin-"quishment of the Austrian Netherlands*," without which he very truly asserts, that peace must be of short duration, or, if otherwise, destructive to the prosperity, power, and independence of England. This is the principal point insisted on; but the work enlarges on several others, and we hesitate not to pronounce it a very able performance. Who the *author* is we know not; but, be he who he may, we thank him for the instruction, which we have derived from his labours.

20. *On the Probable Effects of the Peace, with Respect to the Commercial Interest of Great-Britain, being a Brief Examination of some Prevalent Opinions.*—The author of this anonymous pamphlet states his object to be, to remove the unfounded fears, which have been excited by the preliminaries of peace, and to dissipate the apprehensions, which, in the minds of his countrymen, "may cloud "our present prospects." To effect this object, he does not, as one would naturally expect, first state the "*prevalent opinions*," and then proceed to the controverting of them: no; he has chosen a less rugged path of discussion; he has stated his several topics in the form of *queries*, in the selection, or rather the invention, of which, he has taken special care to exclude every thing that might militate against his purpose. In truth he has left the "prevalent opinions" just where he found them, and has only asked himself those questions, for which he had already prepared answers. Like Mr. Chalmers and Sir Frederick M. Eden, he delights much in *figures*, which, prodigally lavished, in such a discussion, are of no earthly use, except that of fatiguing the reader and disguising the ignorance of the writer. For the correctness of tables, which any one may obtain from the Custom-House, and from other public sources, an author can claim no other sort of praise than that, which one would bestow on an amanuensis; and, as to *all* the statements in this work, which are not of that description, they are calculated to answer no purpose but that of imposing upon the ignorant and the listless.

21. *Animadversions on the Curate of Blagdon's Three Publications on the Blagdon Controversy, with some Allusions to his Cambrian Descent, &c. &c.*—This pamphlet is evi-

ently the offspring of that mixture of hypocrisy and insolence, which is to be found o were in such perfection as in the head nd heart of those "*gospel preachers*," who re daily and hourly disgracing that church, hich it is their ultimate object to destroy; and ho, with shame and sorrow be it spoken, nd but too many abettors amongst those, *hose duty it more immediately is, to detect their rts and defeat their intentions.* The reason, hich this anonymous libeller gives for withholding his name, is, the fear of exposing himelf to the *slander* of Mr. Bere and his parizans; but, had he spoken truth, he would ave said, that his real reason was, the fear f well-merited chastisement, which he may, owever, yet receive; for he is well known; nd though we shall not name him at preent, we think it our duty to state, that he one of those many, who owe their preferment to the *sect*, and who are now boilng with rage against the Curate of Blagon for having cut off the source of that inuence, to which they looked for further prootion. This long and tiresome pamphlet oes away no one charge, which Mr. Bere as advanced against his persecutors; indeed, it does not attempt refutation; and he scurrility of its language sufficiently deotes the desperateness of the cause, which is intended to serve. Mr. Bere and all is friends are abused without measure and ithout mercy; his *relations*, his *wife*, and even his *parents*, are ridiculed, and the engaged "*gospel preacher*," really seems to lament, that the curate has *no child* to participate in the effusions of his malice.—It is certainly beneath Mr. Bere to reply to these abusive animadversions, and we hope they will, by the friends of that gentleman, be treated with the contempt, which they are so well calculated to excite.

22. *An Historical View of the unavoidable Causes of the Non-residence of the Parochial Clergy on their respective Livings; wherein more than one hundred Acts of Parliament are referred to, and many of them amply discussed, during an interval of six hundred Years: with a particular Investigation of the Act*, 21 *Henry VIII, cap.* 13, *on the Subjects of Non-residence, Farming, &c. And Remedies proposed for improving the Condition of the Clergy.—By the Rev. J. Malham, Vicar of Holton, Dorset; and Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury.*

23. *Thoughts on the Residence of the Clergy, and on the Provisions of the Statute of the* 21 *Henry VIII, cap.* 13.—*By John Sturges, L. L. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester.*

24. *Observations on Dr. Sturges's Pamphlet, respecting the Non-residence of the Clergy, in a Letter to Mr. Baron Maseres.*

The subject of non-residence is an important one, and we are fully persuaded, that any one, who wishes to obtain a competent knowledge thereof, will find it in a careful perusal of these works, the title pages of which we have here transcribed. The *order*, too, which we have observed in transcribing, may, we think, be followed, with advantage, by the reader. Mr. Malham's is truly what it professes to be, a history of the causes of non-residence, and a minute investigation of all the laws having reference thereto. Dr. Sturges insists upon the necessity of repealing these laws, of framing a code less harsh, more equitable, and better suited to the present state of the church and of society. The author of the "Observations," on Dr. Sturges's pamphlet, while he allows, that the act, 21 Henry VIII, cap. 13. is extremely harsh in itself, and liable to an unequitable operation, differs, nevertheless, from the Doctor, in some very essential points, as to the *remedy* to be applied.—All the three pamphlets are written with great ability, and are well worthy the attention of those, whose opinions and whose voices are to have weight in the decision of this question, in which the interests of both church and state appear to us to be deeply involved.

24. *A Word to the Alarmists on the Peace. By a Graduate of the University of Cambridge.*—When the fountain is impregnated with poison, who can hope to drink living waters from the stream? We do not ascribe to the whole University of Cambridge, a concurrence in the principles, promulgated from the press of Benjamin Flower, whence, it seems, this pamphlet has issued; but we do think, that it is highly disgraceful to the University and the City of Cambridge, that that press finds countenance and support. The object of the pamphlet before us, is to persuade its readers, that there is no danger to be apprehended from the intercourse, which the peace will throw open between England and France; and that, of course, all alarm, on that head, is perfectly groundless. We think very differently; for, though we are convinced, that the sensuality of the republican French is so gross, and that their irreligion is so horridly blasphemous, as, at first, to disgust rather than allure our countrymen, yet is there great, very great danger, to be apprehended from a familiarity with their vices, especially when viewed in conjunc-

tion with that admiration, which *successful* villainy has never yet failed to excite, in the unthinking beings, who make the great mass of a nation. In the course of his pamphlet the graduate remarks, "that those only have "a determinate object, who are advocates "for continuing the war, *until a prince of* "*the house of Bourbon appears on the throne* "*of France.*" On this passage, one of our most able reviewers has remarked, that there are not, and never have been, *any such advocates*; and that, to hold out the restoration of the house of Bourbon as the object of the war, "is a stale democratical falsehood, "which has been exposed and refuted a "thousand times." *Tant pis pour nous!* We, for our parts, must confess, that we always thought differently; and we are well convinced, that if the restoration of the house of Bourbon had been openly and decidedly declared to be the object of the war, and if that declaration had been faithfully adhered to, the war would have ended long ago, and in a manner that would have spared us all the anxiety and alarm, which the graduate of Cambridge is so kindly endeavouring to remove.

REPUBLIC OF THE SEVEN ISLANDS.

To the Editor.

Sir,

The anxiety arising from the long delay of the Definitive Treaty has been in some degree alleviated by the assurance, recently given, that that Treaty, whenever it arrives, will be found, in every essential article, strictly conformable to the Preliminaries. This assurance has naturally turned back the attention of the Public to the Preliminary Treaty: and in considering it anew, I have been much struck with the truth of a remark made long ago by you, Sir, as Editor of the Porcupine—that of all the questions, by which the interests of so large a portion of mankind have been affected, few have ever received so imperfect a discussion as the late *Preliminary Treaty*.

In the debates, as well as in the pamphlets written upon the subject, much of the matter of this Treaty has been but lightly touched upon: but one, and that perhaps the most important article of the whole, has, so far as I have observed, been entirely omitted.

I allude, as you may believe, to that article which relates to the new REPUBLIC of the SEVEN ISLANDS.

And yet, Sir, this is perhaps the stipulation that most decisively marks the character of the whole transaction.

Some Treaties have obtained their designation from the place at which they were negotiated; as the *Treaty of Utrecht* (for which the ministers who advised it were impeached); some from the name of the person who concluded them; as the *Methuen Treaty* (supposed to be abrogated by that now under our consideration):—but of *this* Treaty the celebrity through all future ages will be best secured by the single denomination of "*The Treaty of the Seven Islands.*"

I presume, it will be admitted as a general principle, that, in the conduct of any negotiation, those stipulations are to be considered as most advantageous and desireable, which secure the greatest apparent concession to yourself, with the least violence to the feelings (or in other words the least detriment to the interests) of the Enemy.

This characteristic excellence, indeed, is not confined exclusively to that article of the present Treaty of which I am speaking; but is common in a great degree to them all.

The article for instance by which we stipulate for the *Evacuation of Egypt* is so expressed as to *seem* to intend the evacuation *by the French*; and implies therefore a considerable concession made to us:—Whereas in fact it is *we* who are to evacuate Egypt, the French being already gone;—and there is in fact, therefore, nothing in this stipulation in the remotest degree injurious to the feelings or interests of that susceptible people.

In the following article,—that relating to *Portugal*—the same advantage is taken, perhaps, even with more dexterity and success.—We stipulate for the *Integrity* of the dominions of our Ally, in terms which amply discharge our faith, and secure our honour:—while at the same time the construction, which is mutually agreed to be put upon the word *Integrity*,—namely that of a *cession of territory* both in Europe and America,—saves the feelings of the French, and makes it impossible for them to object to a demand, which otherwise they would probably have resisted to extremities.

But in neither of these cases is this happy contrivance to reconcile contending interests more fully exemplified than in the article respecting the *Seven Islands*.

And here I have to notice, *in limine*, a gross misapprehension which the disaffected naturally encourage; and by which even well-meaning people are occasionally misled;—it is asked where and what these

SEVEN ISLANDS are?—As if the Treaty under consideration were a *definitive* instead of a *preliminary* Treaty!—A manifest confusion of intellect in those who can put such a question.

When, indeed, the *definitive* Treaty comes to a conclusion, it is not improbable that the very names and situations of these islands may be specifically adjusted.—In the mean time it is surely sufficient for any reasonable man to be apprized, that Great-Britain balances her cessions of every thing to France, and of almost every thing to Spain and Holland; her evacuation of Egypt and Malta; her losses of territory and trade; and her apprehension of republican principles; —by the establishment, in some part or other of the known world, of a REPUBLIC to consist of SEVEN ISLANDS.

The question, in this state, is capable of being considered in three distinct points of view:—*geographical*; *arithmetical*; and *political*.—And in all of them we shall have occasion to admire more than sufficiently the wisdom, foresight, temper, and magnanimity of those, who have brought this negotiation to so happy an issue.

If we begin by putting aside for the present the political part of this consideration, —the acknowledgement which we require from France is no more than that of the *existence* of *seven islands*;—certainly not a very harsh demand, nor obviously in itself a very advantageous concession: but he must be very ignorant or very presumptuous who should assert it to be wholly unimportant.

The most remote and complicated deductions of science have their origin in demands and concessions apparently as little capable of being disputed. It is the concession itself, not the thing conceded that we are to value.

In this view, indeed, the acknowledgement that "*two and two make four*" (reserving for the definitive treaty the question of two "*what*") would have answered the purpose equally well.—And the same spirit of accommodation, would probably have induced the Frst Consul to subscribe *this* acknowledgment, which has led him to admit in such unqualified terms the "*insularity* "of certain portions of land surrounded by "the sea."

M. Talleyrand's addition of "*United*" *Islands*—(for so it stands in the French copy of the treaty) appears to have been a concession beyond what was required; and was, no doubt, intended by that quaint statesman as an humourous allusion to the late union in the British Empire.

It is very properly omitted in the English translation: the accuracy of our foreign office having presently discovered that to unite islands *as islands*, (however as kingdoms or states it may be practicable)—would be in some measure to detract from that *insular* character, which in all ages of the world islands appear to have maintained and which it must be the first object of a British minister to transmit unimpaired to posterity.

I next come to the *arithmetical* part of the question.

No man who is acquainted with the power of numbers, but must be aware that in the number SEVEN there is a mystery of high antiquity and deep reverence; that SEVEN has been remarkable for it's operations in the physical and moral world, ever since the creation!

There are SEVEN *colours* in the rainbow; SEVEN *notes* in musick; and SEVEN *deadly sins*. There *used* to be SEVEN *days in the week* (and it is whispered that there is a secret article in the present treaty to restore them); There are still no more than SEVEN *planets*, unless (as is confidently reported in the ministerial circles) the national institute has been persuaded to acknowledge the *Georgium Sidus*.

There had been SEVEN *plagues of Egypt* when the French got possession of it.—We know of but SEVEN *wonders of the world* up to the formation of the present administration.—There were SEVEN *wise men* before Mr. Addington: and only SEVEN *champions of Christendom*, until Lord Hawkesbury by negotiating the present treaty entitled himself to be reckoned as the *eighth*.

Goliah had SEVEN *fingers* on each hand, and SEVEN *toes* on each foot;—which I omit to enumerate, because I will fairly own I do not see their application to the present question.—And from motives of greater delicacy I pass over the SEVEN *senses* out of which people are vulgarly said to be frightened, when they prostrate themselves at the feet of a gigantic enemy.

It is plain from this deduction, that if numbers were to enter for any thing into our consideration,—a number could not easily have been selected more likely to be productive of the happiest consequences.

It has been suggested, indeed, that with this determined predilection for a State *consisting of* SEVEN *parts*, it is surprizing that we should have overlooked one that was

ready made to our hands; and that, instead of setting about the creation and confirmation of a Republic that nobody ever heard of—we did not turn our thoughts and endeavours to secure the independance of the SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

I will only ask, is such a demand in the spirit of this Treaty? Would the enemy have been pleased with it? And was it our policy to irritate him? Could we expect, or presume, to ask as a condition of peace the concession of one of the very points on which the war began? Would not this have been to renew discussions, now happily like to be forgotten? and to inflame animosities which it was our business to heal?

But I will honestly confess I do not see the same objection to a demand, which might, I think, have been ventured without offence,—that of the acknowledgement of the *independance of the* SEVEN DIALS:—which if granted, might have been attended with obvious benefit; for when a French ambassador has once taken up his residence in this capital, would it be a trifling advantage to have established some privileged place without the verge of *his* court,—some sequestered spot into which *his* writ would not run,—where those who chanced to be disagreeable to him, might retire out of the reach of his displeasure?

It remains to consider the subject in a *political* point of view. And here the question of *where* this Republic of Seven Islands is to be found?—does properly force itself upon our consideration.

I confess to you, Sir, I was for some time considerably embarrassed by this question; and the more so as I saw a perverse and determined endeavour on the part of the ill-disposed to represent these Islands, the political existence of which Great-Britain had sacrificed so much to ascertain, as territories of which the natural existence was hardly known or worth knowing.—Even among the friends of ministers the most erroneous notions prevailed upon this subject.—Need I remind you of the distich, which was emblazoned in the illuminations of one of the public offices on the night of the celebration of the preliminaries?—

> "What surprizing advantages we have obtained in negotiation over M. Otto!
> "We give up nothing but all our conquests, and make him acknowledge *Cerigo* and also *Cerigotto!*"

The couplet is, you will observe, somewhat too luxuriant: which is to be attributed perhaps rather to the political delirium that prevailed so generally at the moment, than to any poetical phrenzy peculiar to the writer.—We may trust to the *Definitive Treaty*, when it comes, to lop all such exuberancies whether of poetry or of politics.

But is not the insinuation here plainly conveyed, that the Islands acknowledged by M. Otto are no other than the *current Islands* formerly belonging to Venice? ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio;—afterwards conquered from France by Russia and Turkey;—and erected into an independant state by those powers, in conjunction with Austria?—As if *our* interference was necessary to give effect to what all these powers together had already determined! And as if *we* could have any thing to do with a state at the farthest end of the Miditerranean, at the moment when, for reasons too wise to be instantly disclosed, and with a magnanimity too great to be immediately understood, we are abandoning that sea altogether!

This was too extravagant to obtain credit. Those, however, who pretended to be in the secret, had a more plausible story to tell. The REPUBLIC of the SEVEN ISLANDS according to *them*, was to consist of the Islands which *we restore* to France and her allies by the present happy settlement. MARTINIQUE, TOBAGO, ST. LUCIA, in the West-Indies; MALTA and MINORCA, in the Mediterranean; and the Islands of ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON, on the Coast of Newfoundland, make just SEVEN ISLANDS. And those short-sighted politicians who have hitherto wondered at our restoring all these conquests apparently without any equivalent, would perhaps be ready to allow, that we had obtained much more than an equivalent, and had in fact made over to the Enemy rather the seeds of distraction than the means of strength, by a stipulation that interests so discordant, and territories so distant, should be united under one government.

I own this solution was much more probable if it had been to be believed that the conductors of the negotiation were at all foolishly solicitous about the strength of the Enemy. But does this appear on the face of any part of the Treaty? Can any man point out to me a single provision against the aggrandizement of France? a single trait of jealousy, or apprehension on that subject? Is not the obvious and laudable policy of the whole transaction to make England retreat within herself, and in herself alone look for strength and consolation?

secure to ourselves the protection of ance, instead of attempting to curb her wer? And with these views and for ese purposes may not the time come, hen to have obtained beforehand from e First Consul the pledged acknowdgement of the *independence* of the Repubic of the Seven Islands of Great-Brin, Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, Alrney, Wight, and Man, may be the st proof of the foresight, and the proudest ophy of the spirit, which distinguish this ove all the diplomatic exertions of the y? and would not such an arrangement the best and most natural consummation a Treaty, which, negotiated with a ppy mixture of firmness and conciliation, s already had the effect of restoring to is Country all the blessings of peace, expt commerce, confidence, and security; nd of relieving it from all the evils of war, xcept expense, anxiety, and danger?

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

SEPTIMIUS.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In neither House of Parliament were the roceedings of last week of any particular mportance. During the whole of the week here was nothing that could with propriety e called a debate.

In the House of Lords (Friday, Mar. 19) me little discussion took place on the ading of Crewe's Divorce Bill. It was renuously opposed by the *Lord Chancellor*, *ord Redesdale*, *Lord Auckland*, and the *Bihop of Rochester*; and defended by *Lord Mulgrave*, *Lord Cathcart*, and the *Duke of Clarence*. The *Lord Chancellor* took the lead opposing the bill. After a long converation, and several explanations on both des, the bill was rejected.

The royal assent was on the same day iven by commission to the Exchequer Loan ill, the Annual Indemnity, the Expiring aws, the Cinnamon Duty, and the Greennd Whale Fishery Bill, and to fourteen hers of a private or local nature.

Some conversation also took place on onday (March 22) upon *Lord Pelham's* oving that the order of the day for taking to consideration his Majesty's message reive to the civil list should be discharged, d a new one made for summoning the ords thereupon for that day se'nnight.

Nothing worthy of particular notice was done in the House of Commons on Thursday (March 18). The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave notice of his intention to propose, on Monday, a vote, for certain miscellaneous services; instead of proposing it on Friday, as he had originally given notice. Some reports and accounts were then brought up, and the House adjourned at an early hour.

The following day was nearly as unimportant. On the third reading of the Irish Revenue Bill, *Mr. Jones* objected to it, as confirming a former bill, for repealing the duty on Irish places and pensions, held by absentees. *Mr. Robson* took the same ground, and divided the House on the question. He was unsupported in his opposition, and the bill passed. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved for the production of some papers relative to the Income Tax. This gave rise to a question from *Mr. Jones*, whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer meant to make them the ground of any motion. The *Chancellor* objected to the question as improper, and was supported by the *Speaker*; on which the conversation dropped. The second reading of the Coroners' Bill, was then ordered, for Tuesday, and the House adjourned.

On Monday (March 22) after some observations from *Lord Temple* and the *Speaker*, the petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, praying the repeal of the Income Tax was ordered to lie on the table. *Lord Belgrave* then rose and moved for leave to bring in a bill relative to the 7th of William III. known by the name of the Treating Act. The words of that act were, he said, obscure and mysterious, and called for some amendment, previous to the general election. The whole act was, in truth, defective, but at present he thought it would be sufficient to repeal a part only, for the purpose of introducing more efficient clauses. It would, he said, be the object of his bill to render incapable those persons who had offended against this act, and to make the punishment attach, as well upon the unsuccessful, as the successful candidate. Leave was given to bring in the bill. After forwarding some business then before it, the House adjourned.

The next day some petitions were brought up by *Mr. Corry*. They related to the maintenance of the Protestant Charter Schools in Ireland, and the Dublin House of Industry. By some informality, however, in the mode of presenting them, they could not be received by the House. *Mr.*

Jones gave notice of his intention to bring forward a motion, relative to the Polygar war, on that day fortnight. The treaty act was then read a second time, and ordered to be printed. Some little debate took place on the second reading of the Coroners' Bill. It was defended by *Mr. Mainwaring*, *Mr. Buller*, and *Mr. Dickens*, and objected to by *Mr. Dickinson*, *Mr. Hobhouse*, and *Mr. Ellison*. After the debate had continued for some time, *Col. Porlen* desired that the House might be counted, when there being found only thirty-three members present, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday (March 24) the petitions, which had on the preceding day been presented by *Mr. Corry*, were again brought forward, and on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, received by the House and ordered to lie on the table. They were twelve in number, and all relating to miscellaneous articles of Irish service. The House then resolved itself into a committee of supply on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who also moved for several papers; among these was an account of the deficiency of the convoy duty. He next entered into an account of the various articles of service, for which the sums were now to be voted. On several of the articles much conversation took place. They were objected to by *Mr. Jones* and *Mr. Robson*, and defended by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, *Mr. Vansittart*, and *Mr. Steele*: the latter in particular attacked *Mr. Robson* with great severity. The sums moved were put and carried without further opposition.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Milan, March 1.—The President Melzi, who had announced an intention of immediately reforming every branch of the administration, has in his first step found an unforeseen obstacle in the limits of his power. He has thought it his duty to render an account to his fellow-citizens, and to reveal to them more clearly than he has hitherto done, the relations of himself and the republic with the First Consul of France. For this purpose, Melzi has written to the constituted authorities, through the medium of the ancient Cisalpine minister of the interior and of justice, and has at the same time published a circular letter, dated the 22d of February, which is thus concluded:

"The vice-president wishing to satisfy, as far as relates to himself, the impatience of the public to see the organization of the new system put in a state of activity, charges me to make known, that the delay does not proceed merely from the indispensable necessity of requiring a precise knowledge of the actual state of affairs, in order to ground upon it with confidence ulterior operations, but principally from this circumstance, "that we have not received the appointment of our ministers, which our President, Buonaparté, reserves to himself." It is easy to comprehend, that without ministers it is impossible to organize a ministry; and that without an administration, it is impossible to give activity to an administrative system. The proofs which our president has given of his zeal for the prosperity and success of the new order of things which he has established, leave no room to doubt, that in spite of the distance of place, and other circumstances which have contributed to the delay, the appointments may be shortly expected.

(Signed) "*Pancaldi.*"

Vienna, March 3.—We hear from Semlin, that a firman has been published at Belgrade, conferring that government on the Pacha of Silistria. The Aga of the Janissaries will fill the place of Kaimakan till his arrival. This firman has given rise to great joy among the Janissaries, yet they still continue nevertheless to provision the place, and put it in a state of defence.

Hamburgh, March 9.—The movements of the Danish troops in Holstein give rise to various conjectures. Some imagine they intend again to possess themselves of this city; while others think they are only designed to free Holstein from the bands of robbers with which it is infested. Some well informed persons say they only intend to occupy the little village of Eulin in Holstein, a residence of the Bishop of Lubec.

A profound silence is observed here on the subject of the indemnities. The interposition of the Court of Petersburgh is earnestly desired to conciliate the differences of opinion about them.

Accounts from the Hague state, that the legislative body have ordered the sum of 65,992,569 florins to be appropriated to particular services of the current year. Citizen Leesburgh has been chosen as secretary of the Council of State.

It is reported that there is to be a perpetual president in the Corps Legislative and the Tribunate. It is given out that Lucien Buonaparté is to be appointed president of the latter, with a pension of 80,000 livres per annum.

Paris, March 20.—We are assured that the legislative body will be convoked by the government on the 5th of April; that extraordinary session is to continue till the 20th of May.

St. Domingo.—Amidst the outrages to which Christophe gave a loose, on the appearance of the expedition, there was an instance of humanity in one of his soldiers which deserves to be noticed.

A white commanded at Fort Piccolet; Christophe sent a black to assassinate him; the latter presented himself before the white, leaving his satellites outside the door; he offered him a free passage, and saved his life by obliging him to make off.

This is not the only instance of the kind, for many female negroes saved the lives of their masters. They do not mention that a single white perished at the Cape on that occasion.

They had for a long time foreseen the burning and the outrages of Christophe. They had put their most valuable effects on board the ships in the road, and many had conveyed their property to the mountains, from whence they brought it back into the town the day after the arrival of General Leclerc; they had themselves retired to the mountains, and there were not thirty of them that had not returned to the town before the departure of La Syrene.

The crews of the ships of war and the troops fortunately checked in a great degree the progress of the conflagration. Entire warehouses have been preserved, and a great number of dwelling houses remained untouched. Those that were set on fire were only burnt in the top. The furniture of the greater part of them is uninjured, so that it is only necessary to roof them in order to render them again habitable. It was Christophe himself, who, before he fled, set fire to the government house; but the flames did not spread, and only one apartment was consumed.

On the 10th February, the day of the departure of Captain Lameillerie, troops of blacks were coming from all quarters to the advanced posts, in order to lay down their arms before General Leclerc.

The 5th demi-brigade of Toussaint had sent notice, that it would come in a body on the 11th, to lay down its arms.

The intelligence of the peace had not been proclaimed at St. Domingo. Toussaint had even forbid that it should be spoken of. He had been for a long time sick in a state of extreme anxiety. The following is the copy of a letter, which he wrote to one of his intimate friends some days before the arrival of the expedition.

Toussaint Louverture, Governor of St. Domingo, to Citizen Simon Baptiste the younger, at the height of the Cape.

"*St. Domingo, Jan.* 27, 1802.

"Citizen—I have received the letter which you wrote to me on the 12th of this month. I am too far gone to think on what I promised you. Think of praying to God for me, rather than of the horse and the hut which you are to receive from me. —Health and friendship.

"*Toussaint Louverture.*"

Paris, March 22.—Letters from Madrid, fix the approaching month of August for the journey of their Catholic Majesties to Barcelona, where they are to meet the King of Naples with his daughter Antoinette, who is destined to marry the Prince of Asturias. A body of about 20,000 men is to be formed near Barcelona, in order to entertain their Majesties with military evolutions. The same letters announce the appointment of the Marquis de Mos as Ambassador to Naples; and add, that the Count del Campo-Alange is destined for the Embassy to Portugal; the Prince de Castelfranco for that to Vienna, and the Duke de Frias for that to London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday last an embarkation of 300 German recruits took place at Cowes for Jamaica, to join the different battalions of the 60th Regiment. At the same time, Major-General Hewitt directed a fine company of Dutch Artillerymen to proceed in the Ceres frigate for the same island.

The Earl of Essex is elected by the Corporation, High Steward of Leominster, in the room of the late Lord Viscount Bateman.

It appears from an abstract of the receipts and issues of the Treasury in Ireland, for the year ending the 5th of January, 1802, that the total amount of the receipts was £9,435,896 : 11 : 8, of which the permanent revenue amounted to £2,134,253, and the stamp duties to £186,044. Among the charges of issues, is for the Civil List £161873 : 16 : 9—Pensions £113765 : 11 : 5—Military purposes, £3,907,674 : 18 : 3.

The late insurrection of the blacks in Tobago was put an end to by the prompt and judicious conduct of Col. Carmichael. He had not, it seems, more than 200 men to

resist the attack of some thousand of blacks. The attacks were not made, however; and, in the course of the night of the 25th of December, about 30 of the ringleaders were discovered and made prisoners. One of them was, at day-break, hanged at the signal-staff, his body being lowered and hoisted about thirty times, and a signal gun being fired at each time, which led the insurgents to believe, that most of their chiefs had perished in this summary manner. This artifice produced all the effect of reality, and restored tranquillity to the island.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

The last eight days have been distinguished by little that is worthy of particular remark. Fresh difficulties are said to have occurred in the conclusion of that definitive treaty, in which the clear and comprehensive preliminaries had, according to the assertions of their admirers, left the contracting parties "*nothing to higgle about.*" Far be it from us, however, to complain of the delay: we wish it may be yet much longer; and, were the negotiators to adjourn *sine die*, we are certainly amongst those, who would feel pleasure at the event. What are the particular points in dispute, it would be presumption in us to attempt to state; but, every one must know, that, if our ministers conclude a treaty, which shall sanction, either actively or passively, those encroachments, which France has made since the signing of the preliminaries, they will expose their country to destruction and themselves to impeachment. They have, therefore, the strongest possible motives for endeavouring to obtain a relinquishment of those encroachments, in some of which France will most assuredly persevere, even to the renewal of hostilities. The existence of these opposite and powerful interests would sufficiently account for a much longer delay than that which we have experienced. There is, too, another point, on which, we imagine, some discussion must have arisen, and which will not be easily adjusted. Whatever may be the hopes of his Majesty's servants, with respect to the operations of the French fleet and army, now in the West-Indies, they will not, we presume, like to come before parliament with a definitive treaty, which shall not relieve the country from the alarm justly entertained as to the ultimate object of that formidable armament. Next to having prevented the sailing of the fleet the best measure will be to stipulate for its speedy return. While that fleet remains there, we must there keep and support a fleet of force nearly equal: nor can we, during the same period, materially reduce our establishments in Europe. Our war expense will, then, continue, and while that continues so long will the nation be filled with discontent against the authors of the peace. Yet, to such a stipulation, as is here spoken of, it will be very difficult to obtain the consent of Buonaparté, who is not less desirous of creating discontent in England herself, than he is of ruining her colonies and her commerce. One or the other of these ends, the keeping of his fleet in the West-Indies is sure to effect, and, with this persuasion in his mind, it will require the very highest of Lord Hawkesbury's high tones, to deter him from persevering in his present and obvious intention.

As to *parties* in this kingdom, much as has been said and written about them, we, for our parts, can form no opinion. There prevails, amongst all classes of people, not excepting the highest and best informed, that sort of consternation, which is generally produced by a rapid succession of astonishing and fearful events. Were we to look back for a period in our history similar, in this respect, to the present, we should, perhaps, find it in the reign of Henry VIII, when the conduct of a sovereign, in every point of his character exactly the opposite of George the Third, produced exactly the same sort of feeling, which has now been produced by the terror of Buonaparte. It is thought by some, that the acts of France, since the signature of the preliminaries, and the intentions, of which those acts are so unequivocal an indication, have altered the opinions, and will alter the language and the conduct, of many of those persons, who supported the measures of administration in regard to the peace. This is, indeed, a very fair ground for a change, and no less fair a ground for union between those who disapproved of the preliminaries and those who supported them. As the ministers, if they fail in obtaining a definitive treaty on the *real* basis of the preliminaries, would act with perfect consistency in renewing the war; so, should they depart from that basis, the opposition of the men, who supported those preliminaries, would be no less consistent. "France" (to borrow the elegant language of a noble Earl,) "at the signature of the prelimina-

ries, presented an object that the eye could scan; that the understanding could comprehend: but she has since suddenly shot up to gigantic stature: her head reaches the clouds, and her arms extend from the east to the west." Those, therefore, who hoped, that a peace, which crificed so largely to her ambition, would rest her progress in disturbance and subgation, having now had convincing proofs, at their hopes were groundless, would be mply justified in withdrawing the support, which was founded upon those hopes. deed, were not perfect unanimity a thing compatible with the nature of a numerous popular assembly, we might hope to e it produced in parliament by the rent conduct of France. Those who have niformly disapproved of the peace have w fresh reasons in support of their opions; those who gave it their assent, as e last sacrifice to an ambitious enemy, ve seen that that sacrifice was of no avail; ose who disapproved of a war against the inciples of France, may be justly alarmed , and consistently support a war against, r power; while the ministers themselves ve the strongest and simplest of all reasons support them, namely, the unequivocal d flagrant breach of her engagements. et it not be supposed, however, that we tertain a hope of seeing any such coindence. The people are become gentle d meek; an enthusiastic attachment to untry no longer warms their hearts; the ide of their rude ancestors has given ace to a polished condescension and subissiveness; the love of England has yielded to the love of mankind; and, as it ought be, so it is, the parliament is the epitome, e moral as well as the legal representative the nation.

If we examine into the means, which rance has made use of, in the subjugation those countries, which are now smarting nder her lash, we shall find, that, in every stance, her progress has commenced by e enslaving of *the press*. The press is a werful instrument; she, of all nations, st knows its force, and she, therefore, isely takes care, that that force shall not employed against herself. The British ess, of all others, she dreads most. Buonaparté is much more afraid of this press an he is of the Pope, or of the Goddess Reason, or even of Mahomet, zealous as is in the Mussulman religion. Not ly does he attend to what we publish on e subject of his politics, but our remarks the morals and amusements of his court and his capital attract his notice, and, occasionally, draw forth the animadversions of his official Gazette. Of these animadversions he has, of late, been unusually liberal. He has emitted his venom on all those who have ventured to question the moderation and sincerity of his views, and has given us no very unintelligible hint, that such disbelief may, ere long, be followed with chastisement. The ministerial print has already cried *peccavi*, and this, while it will, doubtless, serve as an example to other offenders, enables us to form a tolerably correct judgment of the disposition of those, who will possibly have it in their power to torture us into silence. Nor has the Grand Consul confined himself to a censorship over the language and sentiments of our newspaper writers. He has boldly entered the chapel of St. Stephen, and, as far as words can go, has been no awkward imitator of a "great man" of our own country, whom, in more than one trait, he seems to have chosen as a model. Cromwell, indeed, sent a troop of horse to silence those who had the hardihood to dispute *his* moderation and sincerity. But, Buonaparté is only a young man yet; and, we have no doubt, that he lives in hopes to see the day, when a second Pride's Purge shall consummate what the Moniteur has so happily begun. We are perfectly serious. It is in the nature of upstarts to be presuming; and, it cannot be denied, that the experience, which Buonaparté has already had of our baseness, is well calculated to encourage his presumption. The gross violation, the open and daring defiance of the laws of our country, committed, with impunity, by the bearers of the preliminary treaty, was, we fear, the beginning of a series of acts, under which the constitution of England is destined to perish.

The intelligence from the United States of America, which comes down as late as the 12th of February, is rather uninteresting. A law has been passed to abolish the addition, which was, in 1800, made to the judiciary department; but the proposed law for removing the *discriminating duties* had not passed; and, indeed, if we are to judge from appearances, we should think there was some doubt of its passing at all. The northern states, who are the great maritime carriers, still persisted in their opposition to the repeal; and, though we are fully persuaded, that they are mistaken in their notions on the subject, we are by no means certain, that those notions will not prevail, because the error, if it be one,

has the great advantage of being popular. If this should be the case, the justness of the reasoning of General Gascoigne, and the other members of parliament, who contended that the repeal of our countervailing duties was *premature*, will be fully established. Indeed, it would have been quite time for us to pass a law, respecting these duties, when we had received information of the repeal of the discriminating duties having actually passed into a law.

Since the foregoing part of our summary was written, we have received Paris papers down to the 22d instant. From their contents it would appear, that a frigate had just arrived at Brest from St. Domingo, but that no intelligence, brought by her, had transpired. These papers contain an account of proceedings in Switzerland, by which it evidently appears, that the Valais will, without further ceremony, be seized on as the property of France; and the conjectures of those, who predicted the subjugation of the whole of the Helvetic Republic, will not, we imagine, wait long for a fulfilment. At Milan it was thought, that the states of Genoa would be *united to the Italian Republic*, and this conjecture is mentioned in the French papers without any contradiction or comment. It is not immaterial to observe, that the French official paper of the 22d resents, with great bitterness, the statements, which the English prints have given of the financial affairs of the Republic, and that it concludes with observing, that, *should the war be renewed*, the Republic has less reason than heretofore to dread its consequences.

It was yesterday stated by the ministers, through the channel of their official paper, the True Briton, that they will put their hands to no definitive treaty, "which shall "not *secure to us all the preliminaries held* "*out*;" but, their idea of what is "held "out" by the preliminaries is easily gathered from their observing, that the seizure upon Italy "was not a measure which "could have justified them in breaking off "the negotiation." Neither, then, was the affair of Elba, of Guiana, of the Valais, of Louisiana, and the Floridas; and we may, therefore, expect a treaty, in which we shall sanction all, or the far greater part, of these dangerous encroachments.

☞ *A Letter to Sir Joseph Banks is inevitably postponed 'till our next.*

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Pierre Frederick Count De Meuron to be Major-General in the Army. Commission dated January 1, 1798.

DEATHS.

Deaths.—At Gibraltar, General O'Hara, Governor of that Fortress.—At Demerara, January 7, Patrick Ludovick Colquhoun, second son of Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart.—At his house, in Pulteney Street, Bath, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. suddenly, the Rev. Ashburnham Philip Newman, of Thornbury Park, Gloucestershire, Prebendary of Ampleford, in the Cathedral of York, and Rector of Ackworth, in the same county.—On Monday last, at St. Albans, the Dowager Lady Lade.—On Wednesday afternoon, the Earl of Fauconberg.

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OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER,

Near Guildford, in Surrey, for the Month of March, 1802.

Days.	M's Age	Weather.	Winds. M.	Winds. A.	Barometer. Inches. M.	Barometer. Inches. A.	Thermometer. Degrees. M.	Thermometer. Degrees. A.
18		Fine.	sw	sw	30,1	30	41	51
19	○	Fair. Win.	sw	sw	29,67	29,6	44	48
20		Fair.	w	nw	29,58	29,6	42	49
21		Rain.	sw	sw	29,4	29,3	42	45
22		Rai. Win.	sw	sw	29,3	29,2	47	49
23		Fair.	nw	nw	29,9	29,9	43	49
24		Very Fine	sw	nw	30	30	46	60

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